

HUNGRY CONGRESSMEN.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird, of Nebraska, have a war of words—The Randall tariff bill—The program of business—Other Washington news notes.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—[Special.]—A prospect of a personal difficulty agitated the house for a few minutes. Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on public lands, read some reports from the land office, which reflected rather severely on Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, in connection with certain land grants. Mr. Laird, rose with white rage, and the most excited manner denounced the statement as absolutely false.

Mr. Cobb calmly replied that he knew nothing of the facts except what the records of the land office showed.

While Mr. Cobb was speaking, Mr. Laird, who had come over on the democratic side, took a seat within a few feet of the tall Indiana, leaped to his feet and exclaimed: "Don't you threaten me, sir."

Mr. Cobb said, "Be careful, sir, how you talk to me."

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Clubs were drawn and several rushes were made at these groups, the police using their clubs, and in one of the encounters Detective Finn, of the Lake police, knocked one of the men down. He is the only person reported to have sustained any serious injury. The crowd gradually withdrew from the immediate vicinity of the yards.

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THE LUTHERANS.

Last Day's Proceedings of the Convention. Roanoke, Va.

Roanoke, Va., June 28.—The Lutheran convention closed its session here this evening. The new body, organized under the name of the United Synod, is fully prepared for work. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. D. M. Gilbert, D. D., of Winchester, Va.; vice president, Rev. T. W. E. Pechan, of Wilmington, N. C.; secretary, Rev. A. L. Crouse, of Waynesboro, Va.; assistant secretary, Rev. L. Smith, of Strasburg, Va.; treasurer, C. W. Barrie, of Charlottesville, Va. Marked interest has been manifested by the local public. The session has been attended by representatives of all the Protestant churches in this city. Visitors from the north, east and west expressed themselves delighted with the hospitality extended them. The convention has been the most successful ever held by the southern Lutherans. The pulpits of the various white and colored Protestant churches were filled by the visitors yesterday. At St. Mark's church Rev. E. M. Bushnell, pastor, the following was the order of services: At 9:30 a. m., a devotional meeting led by Rev. R. M. Marks, of South Carolina. At 1 a. m., a sermon by Rev. B. M. Schucker, D. D., of Pennsylvania, and at 3 p. m., children's mass meeting. At this meeting addresses were made by Superintendent H. S. Bonner, of Philadelphia, Pastor G. W. Wanner, G. P. Ekershausen, of New York city, and Rev. S. D. Hornitz, of Iowa, a member of the international committee. Fully 600 scholars were present at the meeting. At 5 o'clock there was held a German service with a sermon by Pastor G. Wanner, of New York. At 6:25 p. m., by special request, service for workmen was held, the sermon being preached by Rev. W. C. Schoeffer, of Richmond, Va. The large gothic church was crowded at every service.

The convention adjourned to meet on November 24th, 1887, at Savannah, Ga.

TRIALS FOR LIBEL.

Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Labouchere—A New York Case.

LONDON, June 28.—This morning when the case of Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Labouchere, editor of Truth, for libel, was called for a hearing the attorney general, on behalf of Labouchere, withdrew the plea of justification and expressed Labouchere's regret for publishing the article, and said that he heard Sir Henry James, Lord Chief Justice, had agreed upon an amount that would be paid by Labouchere in satisfaction of costs, and asked the judge to discharge the jury. The attorney general, on behalf of Labouchere and Sir Henry James and the judges, all expressed in court their gratification at the honorable settlement. It is understood that for several days Labouchere's counsel has been wanting to have the case settled by his making an apology and retraction and that the judge, the attorney general and Field refused to accept. Field has already received many congratulations from his friends.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Paul M. Potter, of "Town Topics," was to have been tried for libeling Wm. Dowling, but the case was postponed. He did not respond when his name was called, and his counsel asked for an adjournment. The court said he should have been present and ordered his bail bond forfeited, but later agreed not to issue a bench warrant for Potter's arrest if he was present tomorrow morning.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Parnell parliamentary law committee held its next to last meeting at the Hoffman house tonight. Nearly \$10,000 was subscribed.

Joseph J. O'Donohue cabled from Paris that he had instructed his son to pay in \$10,000 for himself and stated that the generous support by the American people gave great courage to Parnell and Gladstone.

Mr. Barnum telegraphed from Bridgeport, Connecticut, that England and Ireland would be equally benefited by the introduction of the Home Rule Bill as indicated by Mr. Parnell last week, and stated that his subscription of \$500, from his parish, Rev. Andrew J. Chambers, colored, president of the Synod of Wilmington, N. C., wrote that he would like to cross the water and work for the liberation of the white slaves in Ireland. It was voted to furnish him with a passage ticket. Mr. Algernon C. Sullivan, secretary of the Home Rule League, cabled from Dublin, Ireland, that Lord Carnarvon had any authority to negotiate with Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone concluded amid loud cheers, with a vigorous denunciation of the manner in which to act if union was affected. Henry Ward Beecher was on the platform while Mr. Gladstone was speaking. Lord George Hamilton, who was first lord of admiralty in the marquis of Salisbury's cabinet, in a speech this afternoon at Spalding, denied on behalf of the conservatives that Lord Carnarvon had any authority to negotiate with Mr. Parnell.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Debt Statement—Reduction of the Debt—An Eccentric Lady.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It is said at the treasury department that the public debt statement for June, which will be issued Thursday next, will show a reduction for the month of about ten millions.

Mrs. S. B. Cushing, of Michigan, clerk in the postoffice department, was today dismissed at her own request. She is said to have been an efficient clerk, and when the request was made she had been in the department for several years. Her resignation had not been sought, and her eccentric conduct caused considerable remark.

Sixteen postoffice inspectors were today dropped from the rolls of the department for the reason that the probationary term of the recently appointed inspectors will expire July 1, and under the terms of their appointment, their salaries will be increased, from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, in consequence of which a decrease in the force is made necessary. Only one is from the south, W. S. Whiteside, of Atlanta.

The contract of supplying a hundred thousand pounds of tobacco for the use of the navy during next fiscal year was awarded to Meyer, Bros. & Co., of Richmond, Va., at twenty-five cents per pound.

The committee of three on order of business of the house had a meeting this morning in the speaker's room. The results of the meeting have been kept secret, even from leading members in the house, on the ground that the publication of the intentions of the committee would enable republican opposition to defeat any legislation sought to be promoted.

PORTER'S THANKS.

Elizabeth Porter's Gratitude to the Men Against Whom He Fought.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following dispatch was received by Senator Butler on the 26th inst: New York, June 26.—I thank you heartily, as I do who have aided in my vindication. My thanks are especially due to the southern senators and members of the house, whose sense of justice impelled them to aid one who once did all he could to injure a cause they deemed right. ELIZABETH PORTER.

THE BATTLE OF FORT MONTRIEUX.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28.—The one hundred and tenth anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie was celebrated here today by the Palmetto Guards with a street parade, the firing of a salute at Sergeant Jasper's monument and a banquet tonight. The guard resolved today to build a monument to the soldiers who fell in the civil war.

TURKEY WITHDRAWING TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—The Porte has ordered the withdrawal of 40,000 Turkish troops from the Greek frontier.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, FOR \$10 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE AT ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SELECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 29, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a. m.: Local rains, followed by fair weather; stationary temperature. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina: Local rains, followed by fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds.

THE parliamentary fund in New York amounts to \$108,000.

PRINCE LUITFOLD yesterday took the oath as regent for King Otto, of Bavaria.

THE Lake Shore railroad succeeded yesterday in running out two or three freight trains, protected by officers of the law.

THE Southern Lutheran convention which has been in session at Roanoke, Va., for a week past, adjourned yesterday to meet in Savannah, Ga., next year.

GENERAL FITZJOHN PORTER returns thanks, in a dispatch to Senator Butler, to those who stood by him on the passage of the bill for his benefit, in the senate.

THE magnificent demonstration which greeted General Gordon in Elberfeld yesterday shows the hold which he has upon the people of north Georgia. Wherever he goes he is received with an enthusiasm honorable to the people and gratifying to him.

A Word of Warning and Advice.

It is alleged that there is confusion in the Bacon camp. It has been currently reported that Major Bacon's name would be immediately withdrawn, as a result of a series of crushing defeats. Such a rumor reached THE CONSTITUTION on Sunday night. It was followed by a statement that a consultation of the Bacon leaders had been called, and that some definite course would be reached in Macon last night.

With these reports THE CONSTITUTION has nothing to do. It is not helping to run the Bacon campaign, and has little care whether Major Bacon is withdrawn or whether his friends determined last night to rally in a final effort to redeem his fortunes. Of one thing we are sure. The men who are fighting Gordon intend to keep up the fight to the last ditch. They have determined to destroy him if it is in their power. They will leave no means unemployed to break down his character, his following, his private and his political fortunes. Whether under Bacon's banner or flying No-man's flag, they will persist to the very last in their unholy attempt to blacken the name and the future of John B. Gordon!

This much assured the Gordon men need to know no more. Whether Bacon is in the fight or out of it, the fight on Gordon will continue with such slander and resource as malice can suggest or hatred devise. It is likely that the conference, if any conference has been held, will simply result in a bitterer and more desperate campaign. New tricks, new issues, new slanders and new weapons may be looked for.

The friends of Gordon must simply meet this last assault with the courage, intrepidity and coolness that has marked them throughout the campaign. They must be staunch, earnest and active. They must watch for new tricks—be ready for new issues—stand fast by their colors and work all the time. Above all, they must look out for "uninstructed" tickets. That means Bacon, and it cannot mean anything else. A straight Gordon ticket, or tickets with straight Gordon delegates, is the ticket to vote and work for. Whether Bacon is withdrawn or not, the next dodge will be to put up "uninstructed" tickets everywhere. The Gordon men must meet this with straight-out Gordon tickets.

Ten days more and the campaign will be practically over. Surely every Gordon man can give that much more time to the good cause. After ten days there will be time for rest and congratulation, and also for inquiring into the rumors as to whether Major Bacon is going to withdraw or not. In the meantime, let these rumors fly on the idle winds. Gordon ain't going to withdraw, and it is work—not words—that counts. That's all the Gordon men care to know about it!

Still Correcting That "Table."

We have almost exhausted our patience in correcting the curious little table, with which the Macon Telegraph has been deluding itself, and the limited public who rely on it for news.

But in yesterday morning's Telegraph an attempt is made to correct THE CONSTITUTION. See what it says: We quote verbatim:

"THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday puts down in its table four votes for Pike, when the county only casts two. In this way," etc.

Of course, this is not true. Pike county has four votes in the convention, just as THE CONSTITUTION puts it. Messrs. Baker and Guzman were the members in the last legislature, and there are two votes for each member. The attempt of the Telegraph to confuse Pike to two votes is part of the deluded blundering with which it has built up and maintained its little table. The figure 2, with which it tries to misrepresent Pike, protests against the outrage as best it can by standing on its head in the table, as can be seen by referring to the Telegraph of yesterday.

We are hopeless of ever getting the Telegraph table right, but we want to keep it measurably straight, and urge it, therefore, to give Pike four votes, and take out the lit-

tle upside two that now misrepresents that solid old Gordon county!

The Striking Switchmen.

The troubles of the Lake Shore railroad with the striking switchmen, during the past few days, have been vexatious in the extreme.

It seems that at the time of a former strike, several weeks ago, the switchmen received a written promise from the sheriff that certain men obnoxious to the union should be given other employment. This pledge was not carried out and the switchmen struck again.

There is enough in such a state of affairs to anger, not only the railroad company, but the authorities and the public. Here is the situation. Eight employees of the Lake Shore railroad have worked faithfully for the company from ten to fourteen years. They happen to be outside of the union, and this body demands their discharge, alleging that the sheriff promised it. The company feels it under bound to stand by old and faithful employees. The sheriff's promise was nothing. He had no right to make it, and he made it without the sanction of the company.

Because they cannot have their way the switchmen quit work, trespass on the company's property, obstruct trains and intimidate the men employed to take their places. This is more like the unreasonable work of a mob than anything else. Under what shadow of right do these turbulent employees assume the management, control and direction of the property of others? If they desire to quit work, let them do so. But when they have thrown up their places it is the height of wickedness and folly for them to outrage the law and inaugurate a crusade against the personal and property rights of their late employers and the new switchmen. The time has come for the enforcement of the law, no matter what its costs.

The Lady and the Lord.

Rich Americans do many foolish things, but their silliest displays generally occur abroad under the noses of princes and princelings.

Just now the papers are all talking about the breaking off of the engagement between Miss Adele Grant and Lord Cairns. Miss Grant is an American heiress and a beauty. Lord Cairns, who is the Viscount Garmyley, made an unsavory reputation by his entanglement with an actress, fell in love with the young lady, and her relatives and friends were delighted. Then the young blackguard showed his true colors. He purchased expensive presents for Miss Grant, but neglected to pay for them, and the bills were sent to her mother. The Grants lost their temper, but were afraid of offending the British nobility. How Miss Grant got rid of her worthless lover is told in a cable special, from which we extract the following:

At a garden party the prince of Wales said to the fair American:

"When are you to be married Miss Grant?"

"I do not know, your royal highness."

"How? You do not know?" inquired the prince.

"I simply do not know," replied Miss Grant.

"Have you then broken off the engagement?" the prince asked.

"Would I be taken very much against me if I were to do so?"

"Not in the least, my child," said the prince, kindly. "The princess and I will stand by you."

So the Grants broke it off and sent the young rascal about his business. But the crowning idiocy of the affair is the suggestion that this American girl hesitated to do what was right until Wales said: "The princess and I will stand by you." She was nothing to the prince, and he was nothing to her. Under the circumstances she should have broken with her wretched little lordling without caring what all the princes in Europe thought of it. But some of our rich Americans lose all their common sense and self-respect when they come in contact with royalty.

Apparently "Wet," But Really "Dry."

As a rule when we meet a man with unsteady gait, congested face and neck, vacant eyes with drooping lids, and with spirituous breath, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him intoxicated.

It is hard to believe that these symptoms may all exist and be consistent with perfect sobriety, and yet such is the fact. The London Lancet, a high medical authority, says that it is very easy to be mistaken in cases of this kind. It refers to the French colonel, Herbing, who was tried for drunkenness while on duty. This officer was found to be the victim of cerebral anemia. Frequently he was giddy and could scarcely sit on his horse. The Lancet says:

Not only will anemia of the brain, however induced, cause giddiness but certain forms of defective assimilation will bring about the same results, together with symptoms still more deceptive. We need not study more closely the effects of an excess of oxalic acid in the blood, of accumulated uric acid, or waste of ammonium, of acetone, etc. Something has been done in this direction; but, so far as we are aware, the precise cause of a peculiarly offensive odor of the breath expelled from the mouth, seemingly distinctly alcoholic has not been satisfactorily made out, although several good clinical observers with a fair knowledge of the chemistry of digestion and elimination have undertaken to solve the problem. It would be useful to investigate the subject further; more light is desirable and even necessary.

We do not feel inclined to argue the question. In fact we agree with our learned contemporary that more light is desirable and even necessary. Of course we are willing to admit that the apparently "wet" men who occasionally disturbed the serenity of very "dry" communities, are in reality not "wet," but the dregs of the "dry," but we want a test that will enable us to distinguish the counterfeit article from the genuine. Until medical science makes further progress in this direction, we must take a man's own word for it. We may have good reason to believe him to be as drunk as the traditional "billed owl," but if he pleads cerebral anemia, oxalic acid, and all that sort of thing, we must yield; and if he lives in a "dry" town it would show obstinate prejudice to doubt his explanation.

A Bacon Trick in Emanuel.

Perhaps the most flagrant trick of the campaign is that perpetrated by the Bacon executive committee of Emanuel county.

There is on next Thursday a primary election in Emanuel for representative and senator. Of course all the farmers have to quit work on that day and go to the polls and vote in the primary as to who shall represent them in the legislature. Instead of letting the election of delegates to the gubernatorial convention come on the same day, so that in depositing the ballot for representative and senator, the farmer could also vote for governor, the committee decided that a mass-meeting must be held on Friday, the day following the primary, to vote for gubernatorial delegates.

When General Gordon spoke in Swains-

boro he criticised this action of the committee very severely. He then asked the farmers in the audience to tell him how far he had ridden to hear him speak. Several answered that they had ridden from twenty to twenty-five miles. Now, these farmers are forced by the action of the Bacon committee to ride twenty-five miles on next Friday and vote for governor, or stay at home and be disfranchised—in spite of the fact that on Thursday, the day before, they go to the polls and vote for senator and representative. The committee can have no reason for not allowing the vote for governor to be taken when the vote for representative and senator is cast, except that they are afraid for the people to vote between Gordon and Bacon. They knew that the interest in the legislative race would bring out a full vote in Thursday's primary, and instead of letting the vote be taken that day on Gordon and Bacon, they postponed it until the next day, and ordered a mass meeting at Swainsboro. The people will understand such tricks as this.

Cheap Traveling.

Thousands of young men feel a desire to travel in strange lands. They long to see the great outside world, but they live and die without going beyond the limits of their own state.

The great difficulty in the way of foreign travel is the expense, or rather the supposed expense. To show that this is not in reality a serious obstacle, we have only to take the case of Mr. James Ricilton, a New Jersey schoolmaster, who spends his vacation every year traveling in foreign countries. Mr. Ricilton has no means beyond a salary of \$800. He supports a family of three children, and has money enough to gratify his passion for rambling. On a two months trip through England, Ireland and Scotland he spent less than \$150, including his passage both ways. Another time he visited Norway, Sweden, Germany, France and Ireland at the same cost. Then he spent less than \$100 on a tour through South America. He is now in Russia making his journey on a tricycle. He expects to cover 1,500 miles in 100 days at a total expense of \$200.

This is a remarkable showing, but it must be recollected that Mr. Ricilton pays out no money for railway travel. He does not stop at hotels, and economizes in every possible way. Still, he claims that he has undergone no hardships and exposures of an extraordinary nature. We do not advise any man with a slim pocket-book to rush off to distant countries, but the experience of this Jersey schoolteacher shows that it is possible for a tourist to make the circuit of the globe at a very small expense.

The Tide of Immigration.

The south is the only genuine American section. In the northern and western states the tremendous foreign immigration of the past two generations has transformed the character of the people, affected their language, literature and religion, and left its impress upon politics, legislation and public policy.

In seeking the explanation of this state of affairs, the St. Louis Republican holds the negro responsible. The tide of foreign immigration enters New England, runs through the middle states and across the broad prairies of the west. It turns aside from the south because the negro is there. Our contemporary calls attention to the following statistics:

In the last two generations, from 1820 down to the present day, other lands have poured into our 12,000,000 souls, who, with their immediate descendants, now number 30,000,000. But against this great tide of ever-moving people, deluging all the northern half of the country, the negroes of the south have successfully backed a black ramp, turning it aside from that region more effectually than a hundred anti-immigration statutes could have done. The statistics which exhibit this are surprising. Five years ago, in 1880, there was 1 foreign-born person to 2 native-born in California. In Illinois there was 1 foreign-born person to about 1 native-born. In Iowa the proportion was 1 to 5; in Kansas 1 to 8; in Maine, 1 to 10; in Massachusetts, 1 to 13; in Michigan, 1 to 35; in Minnesota, 1 to 2; in Nevada, 2 to 3; in New York, 1 to 2; in Pennsylvania, 1 to 5; in Rhode Island, 1 to 3; in Vermont, 1 to 7; in Wisconsin, 1 to 24; in Dakota, 5 to 8.

Now turn to the southern states and observe how small the proportions become: In Alabama, 1 to 128; in Arkansas, 1 to 39; in Delaware, 1 to 13; in Florida, 1 to 26; in Georgia, 1 to 153; in Kentucky, 1 to 27; in Louisiana, 1 to 16; in Maryland, 1 to 10; in Mississippi, 1 to 118; in Missouri, 1 to 30; in North Carolina, 1 to 19; in Tennessee, 1 to 39; in Virginia, 1 to 100; in West Virginia, 1 to 33. The two former slave states that show the largest proportion of foreign-born to native-born are Missouri and Texas—1 to 9 in the former and 1 to 13 in the latter.

The comparison may be more sharply presented by placing a northern and a southern state of nearly equal population side by side, thus: Alabama had only 9,734 foreign-born inhabitants, while California had 292,774. Delaware had 9,498, while Rhode Island had 79,998. Florida had 10,093, while Vermont had 41,000. Georgia had 10,541, while Michigan had 38,000. Kentucky had 59,000, while Iowa had 261,000. Louisiana had 54,000, while Minnesota had 201,000. Maryland had 82,000, while Wisconsin had 103,000. Mississippi had 10,000, while North Carolina had 13,000. South Carolina had 443,000, while Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee together had only 39,000, while New York had 1,211,000.

This is a striking view of an interesting subject, and the points are strongly presented. But some very important facts have been held back. The lines of ocean travel from the European ports ended at northern ports. The best railway facilities led the immigrants westward. The public lands were in that direction. Nor was this all. The western states and the railway lines, enriched by enormous government land grants, had their immigration agents all over Europe. They flooded the old world with pamphlets and circulars in which the northern part of the union was pictured as a paradise for the poor man. Even the maps circulated by these agents were fraudulent. They represented the south in a black shadow, with the statement that it was "flow and marshy, inhabited by negroes." Then the popular writers of the north, whose works were read in Europe, contributed to swell the general fund of misinformation. They described the south as a lawless, semi-barbarous country, whose people were illiterate and murderous.

Naturally, three methods influenced public opinion abroad. Immigrants avoided the south, but it cannot be said that it was simply on account of the negro.

The fact is, no race prejudices has ever kept people out of a country, when its climate, soil and money-making opportunities invited immigration. Europeans seek Mexico, Central America and South America in large numbers. They force their way into India, China and Japan. In all of these lands they have to contend with mixed races. In some countries they have to compete with slave labor and in others with free negro labor. But perhaps the crowning answer to our contemporary is to be found in the favor with which all schemes for the

colonization of Africa are regarded in Europe. If the negro is an insurmountable bar in the way of white immigration, he ought to be able to hold his own in Africa.

Foreign immigration will come this way before we are ready for it. The public lands in the west will soon be disposed of, and a rush will then be made for our cheap lands. In the meantime, a tide of domestic immigration is beginning to come in. Florida is a notable example, and so is Texas, but these two states have been better advertised abroad than any of their sisters. As soon as they adopted the methods of securing immigrants so long pursued by the north and west, they had no difficulty in securing their full share of settlers.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record is an authority where southern interests are concerned. In a recent issue it says:

To any one who will study this matter, either by personal investigation in the north, or among northern settlers in the south, there will come somewhat of a revelation in finding how widespread is the "southern fever." The commissioner of immigration in one southern state alone now has the names of some 9,000 or 10,000 people who have written to him in regard to settling in that state. The tide of immigration has turned southward, and it behooves southern people to be energetic and enterprising in making the attractions of their country known.

Where in all the world can be found a country surpassing in beauty, in climate, in natural wealth, the country that extends along the mountain ranges through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama? There will be found every variety of soil, capable of yielding in abundance the widest range of agricultural products. The wheat and corn grower and the live stock raiser need no better land in which to cast their lot than the world-famed Shenandoah valley, and all along down through the Piedmont section, through much of Tennessee and Kentucky, the same excellent soil, and watered by the purest of mountain streams, is found. The horticulturist will look in vain for a better fruit country than he can find in the same section. Of the mineral wealth of that country, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Roanoke, Picochonta, Ansonia and many other more manufacturing and mining centers will give some idea, but even they have only barely touched the hidden riches, which are destined to make that country the scene of the greatest industrial activity ever witnessed in America, if not in the world.

We have good reason to be satisfied with the outlook. Let the American settlers come first. They will assimilate with our people. They will add to our development and prosperity, and nothing will then be needed in the way of advertising. Prosperity speaks for itself. It draws the crowd. In a few years the south will reach a point where European immigration will not be considered at all. Of course capital and enterprise will be welcomed from any quarter of the globe, but it will never be our policy to encourage the immigration of the off-scourings of Europe, such immigrants as are now threatening the social and governmental fabric of the northwestern states. Altogether, we are very happily situated, and we need feel no anxiety about the future.

FRANKLIN HOWELL, of Scranton, Pa., is a rich young man, and is vice-president of the merchants' and mechanics' bank. He was engaged to marry Miss Elsie Castello, a charming young lady, and the happy event was announced for June 5th. Elaborate preparations were made, but when the day arrived, Howell did not put in an appearance. The bride, the guests, the community, all were greatly surprised. Howell offered no explanation, but it has leaked out that he was influenced by a message from the spirit world to abandon the match at the eleventh hour. While in New York, a short time before his wedding day, he visited a well-known medium and stated that he desired to consult with the spirit of his dead father, the late Daniel Howell, of Scranton. The medium succeeded in calling up the "spirit" of the young man's father, and, in conversing on the all-important topic of the approaching marriage, the spirit advised that the match be broken off. The young man acted accordingly, and it looks as if it would be costly advice he received, as the young lady's friends, who do not believe in spiritualistic humbug, have just placed the case in the hands of attorneys, laying a claim for a large amount of breach of promise damages.

THE readers of the Brooklyn Magazine are voting on the question as to which is the ablest daily American newspaper. We observe that THE CONSTITUTION has received one vote out of two hundred and six, showing conclusively that only one reader of the Brooklyn Magazine reads this journal.

MR. RANDALL has introduced his tariff bill in congress. It is a good bill in the main, but it is introduced too late in the session for anything to be accomplished. Still, if Morrison & Co. want to make a record they can do so by voting for the Randall bill.

EVEN Editor Moses Handy is of the opinion that there has been a lack of democratic harmony. As Mr. Randall suggests the democratic roster has two wings.

A BOSTON boy has been sent to the house of correction for staying away from school. Perhaps this is the reason there are so few boys in Boston.

EDITOR WATKINSON is glad that Westminster Abbey hasn't been torn down and carted off. Well, if Watkinson is glad we suppose the rest of the country ought to be.

THE Toledo, (Ohio) Commercial prints a letter from Mr. A. H. Sneed, of Forsyth, Georgia, in reply to inquiries by Captain A. H. Rogers, who had some photographs taken of him captured from Mr. Sneed at the battle of Carrick Ford, in West Virginia, which he wanted to return. The relics will be highly appreciated by Mr. Sneed, and he can now put them with the old dog of his company, and his old uniform which he has preserved, and which we may add were not captured at Carrick Ford, simply because he had them both on at the time. They will be interesting for all old soldiers to look at. Captain Frank Marion, now of the Journal, of this city, commanded the guard who had the prisoners from the First Georgia regiment, and they all reported that they were kindly treated. Mr. Sneed and most of those who got away didn't think they would be so treated.

COL. P. L. MYNATT will address the citizens of Fulton county tonight at the courthouse on the political issues involved in the congressional campaign. Colonel Mynatt is a candidate, and the people will no doubt be entertained if they turn out and hear him.

ONLY the other day, the Macon Telegraph was calling on General Gordon to retire from the stage. We will say this: He will not be beaten by Mr. Bacon unless he retires. No doubt the Telegraph had this fact in mind.

It is said that Mr. Bacon declares he will not accept the declinations of General Gordon and THE CONSTITUTION is regarded to certain gross slanders against him printed in the Bacon paper. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bacon should indulge in such declinations.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER EDGEMONT says the heads of the different departments of government do not like women as clerks, and

that men are called for ten times where a woman is called for once. He says it is all a matter of prejudice. If a chief of department tries one woman and she proves unsatisfactory he never wants another. There is a feeling also, that if a woman proves incompetent it will not be an easy matter to have her displaced. She will bring all the influences to bear and perhaps shed a few tears to save her place. There is a vast army of alleged men hunting for the places that women can fill. There are few things as truly ungallant as the man who seeks to earn his bread without the sacrifice of a little perspiration. In competition with such, sister woman has a poor showing.

A QUEER case is just now puzzling the reporters and police in New York. Morris dock is, after dark, one of the loneliest places around the city. Early Saturday morning Policeman Madden, of the High Bridge squad, saw a young woman wandering in the scanty moonlight near the dock. In the darkness she looked like a spectre, but on approaching her the policeman found that she was a plump and pretty girl, ballet and wandering aimlessly. She had dark eyes and a figure remarkably mature for a girl of 18. Her dark chestnut hair hung down her back to her waist. She wore bangs and little side curls. A black rubber back-comb kept her hair from straying too far. She wore a light spotted calico dress and low shoes which showed her white stockings. She could give the officer no account of herself and was taken under arrest. To a police justice she told her story. She said her name was Jessie Wheeler, and her father was a barber. Friday morning she left home to do some shopping, and as she boarded a car a woman hailed her and asked that she go with her to see her sick baby. The young lady is a member of a society for visiting sick babies, and supposed the woman who called her was also a member. They went to a house, but no baby was found. At once the woman clasped her hands over Miss Wheeler's mouth, and the next thing the young lady knew she was in the woods surrounded by a lot of negroes, one of whom gave her a ticket to New York. Valuable clothing which she had worn when she left home, together with a small amount of money, had been stolen and the cheap clothes described above had been substituted. The young lady was in such a demoralized state of mind that the justice sent her to a hospital for the insane.

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, of New York, says the telephone will soon begin to play an important part in determining the nature of disease. He thinks respirations and heart sounds can be investigated with greater accuracy under instruments in which the principle of the telephone is brought into service. He cites a case in which a physician was called by telephone, which was done and the child was prescribed for by telephone. This may do in some cases but how is a man going to "poke out his tongue" by telephone?

OUR opinion is that Mr. Bacon should call plain Bill Tutt in. However, Mr. Bacon is not running this campaign.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

A CABLEGRAM from London conveys the startling announcement that Mr. Mackay is about to achieve a rare social triumph. This is only her second season in London, yet the Prince of Wales has promised to be present at the dinner she gives on Monday.

MRS. GRANT and family are at their Ocean Avenue cottage, at Long Branch, during the summer. Colonel Frederick Dent Grant and family are guests of Mrs. Grant.

WALT WHITMAN talks of spending the summer among his friends in Canada.

It is announced that Henry Dixon Jones, late instructor of elocution at Harvard, will go on the stage to attempt Shakespearean parts.

BALTIMORE is disgusted with her baseball club. The American has this plaintive wail: "The Baltimore baseball club don't come home and all will be forgiven. Go Canada, to Australia—anywhere, but don't come near Baltimore again."

CHARLES WATERS, a youth totally blind, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by a New York city judge Wednesday last for theft.

THE widow and children of the late General George B. McClellan sailed for Europe yesterday.

A WESTERN medium has just had a long interview with the spirit of Adam. He reports that Adam still blames the whole business on Eve.

SAYS THE Cape Ann, (Mass.) Breeze: "While Mrs. Amanda Allen, of Riverside was crossing Washington street, to the depot on Saturday she was knocked down by Frank Perry on a bicycle. The bicycle was badly twisted. In most other places something would have been said about the condition of the unfortunate lady, but they probably think more of the condition of the bicycle at Cape Ann."

At the official reception on Tuesday evening, many comparisons were made in discussions of feminine beauty. Miss Endicott is thought by some to be the most beautiful young woman in official society, and, without disparagement to Mrs. Cleveland, was said to be the more beautiful. Her beauty is of an uncommon type, in the exquisite coloring, fairness of skin and blonde hair. Miss Endicott is as tall as Mrs. Cleveland and much more slender.

A WOMAN in town who is the proud owner of a goat sent her boy for some poisonous powder to kill the vermin on the animal. The boy fed the powder to Billy instead of making an external application, as was intended. The goat ate up the powder and died, and the boy is still as lively as ever and as full of ideas.—Morristown Jerseyman.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Philadelphia Press: The southern war-melon has appeared in our midst. This is what all our midst.

Chicago Mail: A juror a day is pretty good time. Fifty men a second was the rate at which the anarchists murdered their men. Law is slower than anarchy, but it gets there.

Washington Post: Grover Cleveland is a lawyer. Suppose that when he comes back from making the steps out of the white house, he argues a case for a subsidized railroad company before the supreme court. What would Edmunds remark as to the propriety of such a proceeding?

New Orleans Picayune: The men who made fortunes in the early days of California mining—the bonanza kings—were not the men who dug gold. They are the men who sold whiskey to the miners and captured all the gold they found. This went on until the bonanza men owned the mines and hired the diggers. There is nothing like honest industry.

Rain, Storms, and Melons. From the New York Sun. July will enter with heavy thunder showers, clearing off cool on the second. Those who desire to enjoy their fireworks had better tough them off on Saturday, the third, for on the fifth a cold rain storm is likely to set in, and it will be more comfortable by the fire-side than out doors. It will remain cool until the tenth; then it will grow very hot. Farmers should cut their hay or grain on the ninth, tenth, and twelfth. About the thirteenth very heavy thunder showers will occur over a large portion of the United States, with tornadoes in Michigan and in Georgia. As soon as farmers in this state get through with their harvest they should plow up heavy and plant a clover for September will be exceedingly hot and dry—just the kind of weather which melons require. There will be two cold north-east storms in July, which will seriously affect the melons, one between the fifth and eighth, and the other between the fourteenth and the sixteenth. Harkness, June 22.

Arrest of a Mail Agent.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 28.—G. A. Kinnear, local mail agent at this place, was arrested Saturday on a charge of robbing the mail. He waived examination before a United States commissioner this morning, and the case was set for September.

A Forty-eight Days' Fast.

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 28.—Miss Waldron, young lady of about nineteen, who resides near Buford, Va., completed her forty-eight day of fasting this afternoon. Her only nourishment has been quantities of vinegar, lemon juice, and case puzzles the medical profession.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

Fenell Paragraphs and Editorial Shortcuts Caught on the Run.

As a Whitehall street car passed under the railroad bridge yesterday, on its way from West End to the city, a stranger suddenly appeared and swung himself on to the rear platform. His face was pale, and his eyes seemed mad, but that was that in his appearance calculated to impress one. He wore an old and faded suit of gray, and his attitude and manner, grave and yet slightly suspicious, combined to give him an air of individuality. His hair and beard were gray, and he was about fifty years of age. He searched through his pockets and fumbled in an old leather pocket-book, hunting for a nickel with which to pay his fare. He found it finally, dropped it in the box and took his seat.

I had observed all this in a sort of perfunctory way, but my attention was more particularly attracted to him by the fact that he smiled and gave me a military salute as he sat down.

"I see," he remarked after awhile, "that you newspaper boys have been after me again."

There was something familiar in the stranger's appearance, but I failed to recall his name.

"Yes," he went on with a sigh, "you boys have been after me again."

"In what respect?" I inquired.

"Oh, well! It doesn't matter much. It's of no importance. I suppose it's my fault after all. There will be no suit for libel. I'm too old for that. I'm old and worn out. It doesn't make any difference."

"But, my dear sir, what is the trouble?"

"Oh, there's no trouble. I suppose it is all right. I am only sorry I have been the cause of frightening my friend Dunkey."

Light broke upon me. Are you then, sir, I asked, "the apparition that frightened Pink Dunkey?"

"Unfortunately, I am the man," said the stranger, with a long-drawn sigh. "I try to trouble no one, and yet I am in everybody's way. My

This powder never varies. A barrel in pure
 strength and wholesomeness. More economical
 than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold
 in competition with the multitude of low test
 shoddy alums or phosphate powders. Sold only
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The
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shoes is made in so
many sizes and shapes
that a perfect fit is certain, and
duplicates always obtainable. Made
of best stock, well put together, they are
durable, stylish and comfortable.
Wear them once, and you will
have no other. Sold by
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FOR SALE BY
McKELDIN & CARLTON,
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CARTER'S

LITTLE PILLS

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Dis-eases from indigestion, in-fluence, colds, and all the ills of the season. They are a sure remedy for Head-aches, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi-ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Complaints, etc. etc. in the Sick and Well. They regulate the Bow-els and prevent Consti-pation. They are sold in every place.

Only one pill a dose. 40 in a packet. Paraly Veg-etables. Price 25 cents, 5 value by mail for 60c. J. C. WATKINS MEDICAL CO., Proprietor, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

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8—dly sat tues thu wky ua roy b p no2

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**WATCHES,
ART GOODS,**

silverware.
P. STEVENS
Jeweler,

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MORELAND PARK
Military Academy.

Brick Academy

A hall, recitation rooms, armory and music room. On the 13th of September I will open an Evening School for boys, with complete Military organization, under a corps of competent teachers. Island Park contains 25 acres of land, beautiful laid off with shaded lawn, terraces, lake, greenhouses, teapinial alley, etc. Everything comes to make it a most delightful location for a school. No pains will be spared to merit a large patronage.

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DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES, TOYS, &c.
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Introduce it and obtain agents we will for the most
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the D. S. a limited number of our German
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Positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility,
Protrusion, Enuresis, Impotency, etc. \$50.00. Beware
of every Belt we manufacture does not generate
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C.T. AGENCY, P. O. Box 14, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Name this paper. Jan12 - the thn sat wky



JUNE 29.
GEORGIA LODGE NO.
AT 7:30 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

INSURANCE TAXES.—While Governor McDaniel is in Thomasville, matters at the capitol are very quiet. Yesterday the only business of interest transacted was the reception by State Treasurer Hardeman of five thousand dollars from insurance companies.

ARTESIAN WATER IN SIX DAYS.—Colonel Ream says if he can manage to get all of the water bailed out of the excavation around the artesian well, he will be pumping artesian water in the mains in six days. The rainy spell has greatly retarded the work.

HE IS GETTING BETTER.—The Alabamian who came to Atlanta several weeks ago and had a rib taken from his side is improving. He was able to walk about some yesterday and Dr. Nicolson, the attending physician, thinks that he will be able to leave the hospital this week.

ARRANGING FOR A RE-UNION.—The Forty-second Georgia regiment is to have a grand reunion at Ponce de Leon this summer. A meeting of the executive committee has been called for next Thursday afternoon at four o'clock at Ordinary Calhoun's office to perfect arrangements for the reunion.

TWO MEN BOUND OVER.—Joe Dudley, booked for disorderly conduct Saturday night, was bound over in a \$200 bond for assault in the recorder's court yesterday morning. Milton Smith, a negro, booked for disorderly conduct on Saturday night, was bound over in a \$200 bond yesterday morning for assault.

HE IS CONVALLING.—Mr. F. M. Duggan, one of the most popular and extensively known contractors on the southern division of the East Tennessee road, has been confined to his room in the Kimball house for the past few weeks with typhoid fever, but is improving rapidly just now, and will be able to sit up in a day or two.

MARSHAL R. L. JONES'S CASE.—The case of Marshal R. L. Jones, the slayer of Colonel Frank P. Gray, was called in the superior court, but, owing to the absence of two important witnesses for the defense, a continuance was granted. It is probable that the case will not be tried until the next regular term. Jones is still in jail.

INQUEST OVER A BABY.—Yesterday S. H. Landrum held an inquest over the remains of a dead baby found near the city dumping grounds. It was a mulatto, and had evidently died by violence. Dr. Dyer made the medical examination for the coroner. The jury could discover nothing to lead to the detection of the person who caused the child's death.

EXERCISING EXERCISES.—The closing exercises of the convention of the Immunealists will take place tonight at DeGives opera house. The exercises of this college are always extremely entertaining and interesting. The programme to be presented tonight has been prepared with special care, and will be faithfully rendered. Captain J. F. Barke will deliver the annual address.

A BROKEN LEG.—Samuel Hubbard, a young white man whose home is on Pine street near Mike street, broke his left leg yesterday by falling from a platform. Hubbard is learning carpenter trade and while at work on a house at the Howells, the new western suburb, fell from the platform. The fall was ten feet and resulted in the fracture of bone in the left leg. The fracture was above the ankle.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Georgia regiment survivors met last night and determined to hold a reunion of the regiment on July 21st. They will picnic in the park at 10 o'clock. General McDaniel, Major Joseph Canah, P. Francisco Smith and other members of the regiment will address their old comrades. The Cobb county, DeKalb, Paulding, Douglas, Carroll, Coweta, and Campbell county papers are requested to publish this notice.

DEGIVE'S IMPROVEMENT.—The DeGives opera house is to be improved some this summer, and when next season opens will be decidedly better than now. The main entrance is to be enlarged and the doorway and vestibule are to be combined. Considerable work is to be done about the mechanical arrangements of the stage, but will possibly not have sufficient time to do everything contemplated. A new drop curtain is on the list of changes to be made. The opera house will be thoroughly overhauled and put in first class condition.

FIXED TEN AND COST.—Rivestro, the Italian organ grinder, was arraigned in court yesterday morning and through an interpreter entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of illegally taking money. The charge, it will be remembered, grew out of Rivestro compelling his little four-year-old child to dance about the street, thereby subjecting her to constant abuse and maltreatment. Several prominent citizens appeared against him, but no attorney represented either side. Rivestro was fined \$10.75.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.—Mr. H. W. Barton, an Atlanta typographer, said, while working in his vest pocket the lower end of a needle which was embedded in his head for twenty years. The piece of needle is nearly a half inch long. Twenty years ago, when Mr. Barton was yet a small child, his nurse let him fall. His head struck the needle, which was broken off in his head. The place healed up, and years ago Mr. Barton forgot all about the accident. About two weeks ago he began to be bothered with a pain on top of his head just where the needle had penetrated the scalp. At times the pain was intense and a constant itching prevailed. Yesterday while Mr. Barton was trying to allay the itching by scratching, he felt something hard just under the scalp, and by pressing his finger against it, found the sharp point of the needle. Then the accident of his childhood recurred to his mind. Mr. Barton continued to press his finger against the end of the needle, and finally succeeded in working the point out far enough to catch it and pull it out. After gazing upon the piece of steel with wonder and awe for a few minutes, he rolled it up in a piece of paper and placed it in his vest pocket. He will keep it the rest of his life.

A BAD BETTERHALF.

Hilliard King Tells How His Wife Raised a Big Sensation Saturday Night.

Yesterday an old-time colored man called at THE CONSTITUTION office and said to one of the reporters:

"My name is Hilliard King, and I want to make a statement about the trouble down at my home night before last. I'd been working hard all day, and about 8 o'clock in the evening I was lying across a chair sort of asleep. Directly in came a scent like a dead man. I said, 'Good Lord, what's that?' and I jumped up and went out. Then I came back to see if it got any better. It smelled so it made me sick, and I says: 'I'm going to burn something here and drive out that scent.' I didn't do it secretly at all, gentlemen, I did it boldly and wide awake. Well, I kindled a fire and put on a skillet, and put in just a little bit of salt and two pods of pepper and burnt it. My wife was lying on the bed, and up she jumps and runs to the window and hollers 'Murder! Murder!' Mr. King and his daughter is trying to murder me!"

"Just contrariness and to slander me." Hilliard is sixty-nine years old. He married his present wife eighteen months ago, since which time her "kinnery" have been eating up everything the old man makes.

Union Sunday School Meeting.—The next of the series of Union Sunday school songs will be held at Trinity church, next Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. Good speakers and singing will be depended upon. We shall announce the programme later in the week.

ALLEGED COLLUSION

BETWEEN THE CONTRACTORS FOR THE WORK ON CREW STREET.

The Street Committee of the General Council Begins an Investigation—The Witnesses who Testified said What They Said—The Contract Will Probably Not be Awarded.

The alleged collusion between bidders for the Crew street macadam was investigated by the street committee of the general council yesterday afternoon.

The investigation proved quite entertaining to those who were present. The street committee is composed of Mr. I. S. Mitchell, chairman, Mr. Z. A. Rice, Mr. W. M. Middlebrooks and Dr. G. G. Roy. The full committee was present, and when the chairman dropped his gavel upon the table business was begun by appointing Mr. Middlebrooks chairman, Mr. S. H. Venable, Mr. Joel Hurt, Mr. Mike Maher and Captain Ed Cox, all of whom had submitted bids for the work, were sworn as witnesses. Mr. Venable was first placed upon the stand, and said:

"After the bids for the work had been advertised for, I sent for Mr. Maher and asked him how much of the work he wanted. He replied by saying that he wanted to make some money out of it, and said that he had some one interested with him. During the conversation he said he would see if he could not get released from the parties associated with him, so that we could bid on the work together, and subsequently called to tell me that he could not get out of it but said that he would give me \$400 to make a bid of \$1.30. We agreed to do so, but after the bids were in I sent him for the \$400. I was trying to make a combination with Maher as he had the macadam and we had the rubble. Maher said that he ought to get the work for 1.20 or 1.22 and I told him that I would bid 1.35 or 1.40. He then told me that he would not look well, and I agreed to make my bid 1.30, which I did, but when Maher got the contract he declined to pay me my \$400."

Mr. Joel Hurt was sworn, and said: "After I had put in my bid, I saw Maher and Venable talking, and presently Maher went into the commissioner's office. Venable then asked me what I had bid, and wanted to bet me a cigar that his bid was higher than mine. He then told me that he had bid one thirty. Maher said that his bid was so low that if any one got the work, he would not make any money out of it. No one approached me about making a combination."

"When the work was first advertised," said Mr. Maher as he went upon the stand, "I made figures on the cost, and concluded that I could do the work for \$1.08 per yard, and that was the only bid I made. On the morning of the 19th, the day upon which the bids were opened, I had never thought about consulting any one about a combination. I had simply put the work down as low as I could and made my bid accordingly. On that day I received a message from Mr. Venable to come to his office to see him on business."

"What kind of a message?"

"Verbal message by a boy. When I reached the office Mr. Venable, Mr. Will Venable and a younger brother were there. When I went in Sam said:

"Hello, Mike!"

"And at the same time picked up a paper. Will and the other Venable went out, and Sam said:

"Mike, I want to see you about that work on Crew street. We can get that work and make some money out of it."

"I told him that I could not go into partnership with him until I—"

"Did you tell me you would have to see some one to consult with them?" asked Mr. Venable.

"I haven't come to that," answered Mr. Maher. "I went off and came back and we then talked as to what it could be done for, and I said if I could get it at one twenty-four I could afford to give \$400."

"You told him if the work could be had at what?" asked Mr. Middlebrooks.

"He meant that if I could get the work at one twenty-four he'd give me \$400 for it. I never was taken for a fool before."

"You told him you could or would give?" asked Mr. Middlebrooks.

"Put either way," answered Mr. Maher.

"Didn't you tell me all you wanted me to do was to put in the bid agreed on?" asked Mr. Venable.

"No. Two hours after I had put in my bid, he came to my place with a paper written by Will Venable, I think, demanding my signature to payment of \$400; provided the contract was awarded."

"No. In consideration of our carrying out our one thirty contract, and I have the paper, said Mr. Venable."

"I asked the boy," said Mr. Maher, "who wrote the paper. He said he didn't know, and I told him to take it back. Afterwards, he came back with another paper, which I didn't read, and sent back. I then went to the telephone."

"How did you know about the telephone if you didn't read the note?" asked Mr. Venable.

"The boy told me."

"The boy couldn't read it."

"Well I never read the note and I have a witness to that fact."

"Well you'll need them before you get through with this," said Mr. Venable.

"I went to the telephone," said Mr. Maher and asked Sam if he didn't remember our conversation about the one twenty-four contract, but this was the last I had until I met Will Venable at the Georgia railroad depot Thursday and asked him if he could get the work so much trouble about the matter. Will Venable said if Ed Cox hadn't done it he would have done it because I hadn't signed the paper for \$400 as I had agreed. He said that he had been to see three aldermen about it."

"I would like to say right here," said Mr. Venable, "that Maher stated to me that he had been telephoning for me all the day before and that morning that he wanted to see me about the bidding. We sat down and figured out the following: Maher would raise the bid for eighty or eighty-five cents per square yard."

"We agreed to that, Mr. Venable?" asked Mr. Maher.

"We did, and you know we did."

"Could he dare for eighty cents with what?" asked Mr. Middlebrooks, as he opened his eyes.

"With macadam," said Mr. Venable. "Now Maher told me that he had not made up his mind as to his bid. He has said here on this stand on his oath that he said then if he could get it for 1.24 or 1.24 he would give \$400. Now he said nothing of the kind and he knows he didn't. I never had a man to pick me up for a fool before. The work can be done for eighty. His bid is one hundred and eight and that gives him a profit of \$3,400."

"Why would I take \$400 for \$3,400, for I had as good chance as he did. No; it was this he induced me to bid, 1.30, on his promise of \$400. Now, if he will explain why I should have bid 1.30 when I knew that his bid was going to be at the most 1.24, I'll withdraw everything I have said and say that he has sworn the truth. He never stated what he was going to bid. When I told him that Mike Maher told me Mike would trick me. Why, when the contracts were being opened I stated that Maher was to give me \$400 for bidding 1.30. He had made up his mind to trick me when he said he'd give \$400 to bid the 1.30."

"What was it he said to you in the room that day, Mr. Venable?" asked Mr. Hurt.

"He asked me whose bid that was, and I said it was mine. He said he was uneasy for fear some one would bid under him. No, the entire arrangement was this: He was to give me \$400 for that bid, and when I had put in the bid I had done all I agreed to do, and felt no hesitation in saying that I had been promised \$400 for it. After Maher had refused to sign the paper I told him he must pay me \$400 or take \$400 for it. He said: 'He simply tricked me.' Maher was in my room," said Captain Ed Cox, "and was asked what he meant by giving

ing Venable \$400 to bid 1.30, and he said that he promised it just to hold Venable off. Just to get ahead of him. He was then asked if he thought that was fair and he said he did."

Mr. Manning stated that he had had a talk with Mr. Maher previous to the bidding, and that Mr. Maher had told him he was going to bid 1.08.

The committee then went into secret session, but no conclusion has been reached.

Mr. Mitchell, the chairman of the committee, stated last night that he was of the opinion that the evidence adduced held competition off, and that when the committee submitted its report to council the bid would be cancelled and new bids advertised for. The audience present during the trial was of the same opinion.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Meeting Last Night and the Report of the Work.

Last evening the Sabbath-school rooms of the First Baptist church were well filled by a very appreciative audience, composed of many of our leading citizens, to witness the first public exercises of the Woman's Christian association of Atlanta. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Barnett. The report of the work done during the last six months was read by the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne and shows the following departments of work in successful operation: Employment bureau; hospital department; laundry and orphanage; cheap lodgings for women and girls; sewing and mending; clothing relief; free Saturday suppers for working girls; Bible class and missionary department. Seven hundred girls have been entertained at the Saturday-night free suppers. The association has 316 members. An average of 20 to 25 constitute the family of the home. They have expended \$657 in their work, all of which was given by the generous citizens of Atlanta. Other contributions of worth, fuel, provisions, furniture and bedding have been judiciously used in the work. Anybody may become a member by the payment of one dollar a year, and all ladies interested in this beneficent work are cordially invited by the officers of this association to become members of it. After the reading of the report, Master Walter Lee a little fellow of few summers entertained the audience with the reflections of a young philosopher, much to the delight of all. His was followed by a song, entitled "A Child's Wish," plaintive melody sung in a tremulous and sweet voice by a little blind girl Myrtle Mayfield. Both Walter and Myrtle are members of Mrs. Elow's family at the Home.

After the singing was over, the program was read by the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, the Rev. Dr. Barnett were called upon and made short telling speeches congratulating the management of the association upon the splendid work done, and promised the association their cordial support. Under the able management of Mrs. B. F. Abbott, president; Miss Rosa Dibble, secretary, and Mrs. Bice, matron, the Home will fully realize its generous purposes.

A BEAUTIFUL PRIZE.

Mr. C. W. Motes Carries Off the Medal for Artistic Photography.

Mr. C. W. Motes, the popular Whitehall-street photographer, has returned from the convention of the photographers of America. The attendance was very large and there was a splendid exhibit of photographic art from all parts of the world. Mr. Motes was awarded a handsome silver medal. The medal bears on one side a large camera in solid gold, and on the other side the monogram of the association in raised gold and silver letters, with the inscription: "Awarded for artistic photography C. W. Motes." Altogether the medal is itself a beautiful work of art, and Mr. Motes may well be proud of it. It will be on exhibition for a few days at the jewelry store of Freeman & Crankshaw. Mr. Motes has just supplied his gallery with new and improved chairs, backgrounds and other accessories.

HEAD LIGHT FLASHES.

Two hundred negroes left Atlanta yesterday morning to work on the extension of the Georgia Pacific railroad.

Mr. Fred D. Bush, passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is absent from the city on business for his line.

Sunday last three hundred Atlantians spent the day at Salt Springs. Extra coaches were attached to the Georgia Pacific trains to accommodate the excursionists.

Mr. Sam Stevenson, formerly general passenger and ticket agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, with headquarters at Cincinnati, has been appointed general baggage agent of his line.

The Southern Granite company will appear before the railroad commission this morning at ten o'clock, asking for a reduction of rates. The Georgia Railroad company will also be represented. Messrs. Hopkins and Glenn represent the petitioners.

An accident occurred on the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the Piedmont Air-Line Sunday night near Spartanburg, S. C. The rails spread and caused the engine and mail car of the north bound passenger train to leave the track. Mail Agent Hill was severely bruised, and was brought to the station. Everybody else on the train escaped injury.

Princeton College.

We are glad to see from the following extract from the Selma (Ala.) Times that Princeton College is still showing that degree of conservatism and kindness towards the south which it has always been noted for. The college is one of the greatest American universities, and is magnificently endowed and equipped:

CAPTAIN W. P. ARMSTRONG.

HIS ALMA MATER CONFERS THE DEGREE OF M. A. UPON HIM.

Captain Armstrong, president of the city national bank, received on Thursday a telegram of which the following is a copy:

SEAL, N. J., June 24.—To Captain W. P. Armstrong: You had the degree of Master of Arts unanimously conferred upon you by Princeton College yesterday. I cordially congratulate you. (Signed) J. C. Graham.

Captain Armstrong was a student at Princeton and lacked two months of completing his senior year when the war broke out. When the war began he, with a number of other young southerners, joined the army, and served in the front lines. He was honorably discharged and is a mark of the friendship Princeton has always shown for the south, whence and where so many of her honored graduates. —Selma Times, June 26th.

Showing the above extract from the S. M. Imman he informed the reporter that Mr. Graham had kindly advised him at the time the degree was conferred and also stated that out of twenty-one names presented only three were elected. Mr. Imman also had the following letter from Rev. R. B. Craven: "SAMUEL M. IMMAN, A. M.—Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that yesterday at the commencement of the college of New Jersey the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon you by the unanimous vote of the trustees of that institution. I remain, Yours most respectfully, R. B. Craven, Clerk of the board of trustees of the college of N. J. June 24th, 1886."

Small Farms Near the City for Sale. Sam'l. W. Goode.

"RED LION" Ellixir is par excellence.

Along the Georgia railroad and its branches delegates to the Woman's Missionary Society will receive return certificates at one cent per mile from the secretary at the close of the conference, good for two days after adjournment. Delegates on all other roads will be sent a return ticket at their homes during this week, which will enable them to buy a round trip ticket at four cents per mile. Delegates not receiving certificates before leaving home may probably be arranged for by secretary. T. C. Stone, Secretary.

Struck the nail on the "RED LION" head.

Mountain Park Hotel.

No place is better adapted for a summer resort than Hot Springs, N. C. It is in the midst of the mountains of North Carolina, and is a place of the most beautiful, healthy and pleasant places that can be found to spend the summer, and add to this the fact that it has the Mountain Park hotel, which is managed by none and equalled by few—it is one of the most attractive places we know of. Write to B. P. Chatfield for particulars.

Sam'l. W. Goode's Real Estate Bargains are many. See him.

"RED LION" Ellixir is a "dandy." And don't you forget it.

Jewelry.
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MY STOCK FOR SP

IS COMPLETE IN A

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ASK FOR AND USE DRUM

"J. T." Big Chunk an

BLUE RIBBON ON THEIR

THE ONLY GENUINE

BERG & FLYNN, MACON.

KIEBER & STEIN, SAVANNAH.

GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

FOLLIN BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C.

LOBBICK & LOWRANCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, June 30th, at Trinity Church.

The quarterly convention of Fulton County Sunday-School Association will be held at Trinity Church on Wednesday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The following interesting

PROGRAMME

has been prepared:

Opening Hymn, by all the schools.

Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D.

Prayer, by Rev. Zachary Eddy, D.D.

Song, by the Third Baptist Sunday-school—the "Banner" school.

Reports of Presidents.

Song, by all the schools.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of Executive Committee.

Song—Little Alice Heller, of Third Presbyterian Sunday-school.

Introductory Address, by Master Willie Hemphill, of Trinity M. E. Sunday-school.

Benediction, by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D.

Address, by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D.

Song—"They Have Gilt Selling Liquor in Town"

Little Julia Manning, Third Presbyterian Sunday-school.

Address—Judge W. R. Hammond.

Song—All the schools.

Address—Captain Harry Jackson.

Song—Annie May Heller, Third Presbyterian Sunday-school.

Short address by members or visitors.

Closing Hymn, by Rev. Dr. McDonald.

In the absence of the chorister of the association, Rev. N. K. Smith, Professor J. A. Buchanan will conduct the singing.

Singers in all the Sunday-schools are earnestly requested to join in the singing.

That tired languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

One car bananas just received by H. Y. Snow, 11 Forsyth street, for 4th July, 1886.

It's a fact that more "RED LION" Ellixir are sold than the 25c kind, which is not the case with other medicine. It speaks well for it.

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.

SIGN OF THE LARGE

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WARE.

ART

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Clocks.

Jewelry.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

